

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1899.

BY AUTHORITY.



VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The well-known premises at Makiki, for several years occupied by the Hawaiian Board of Education, are now offered for sale by the Board of Education, on very liberal terms. For particulars, apply to—

J. MOTT SMITH,
Secretary of the Board of Education.
Honolulu Office, Feb. 23, 1899.

It has pleased His Majesty, the King, to appoint Frederick S. Lyman, Esq., a Circuit Judge for the Island of Hawaii.
Honolulu Palace, Feb. 8, 1899.

It has pleased His Majesty, the King, to appoint Hon. William P. Kahanahoa to be President of the Board of Education.
Honolulu Palace, Feb. 8, 1899.

By Order of the Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 24, 1898, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to request by Circular letter, and advertisements in the Hawaiian Gazette and Ke Au Oloa, all managers of plantations, ministers of religion, and others having authority and influence, to cause a general vaccination to take place, each in his own neighborhood, the Board assisting by all means in their power.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The attention of every household, keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or master of a vessel is called to the following Section of the Civil Code:

Section 301. It shall be the duty of every household, keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or master of a vessel, to report immediately to the Board of Health, or its nearest agent, any person in or about their house, or vessel, whom they shall have reason to believe to be sick, or to have died of, the small pox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, under a penalty of not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each offense.

By order of the Board.

Honolulu, Jan. 8, 1899.

EX. FERNAND,
Secretary.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

AND RULES ADOPTED BY THE HAWAIIAN BOARD OF HEALTH AT THEIR MEETING ON JANUARY 22, 1899.

1. On the arrival of any vessel at any port of this Kingdom, from a port known to be infected with the small pox, through no case of small pox may have occurred on board during the voyage, neither passengers nor crew shall be allowed to land, unless a period of fifteen days shall have elapsed from the time of her sailing.

2. On the arrival of any vessel at any port of this Kingdom, having had or still having any person sick of small pox on board, the vessel shall be detained in quarantine, the sick shall be sent to the quarantine hospital, and the crew and passengers shall be submitted to a quarantine of fifteen days.

3. No person shall leave or visit any quarantined vessel, or any house or enclosure that shall have been set apart for quarantine purposes by the Board of Health, unless by written permission of the Board.

4. Under no circumstances shall be provided for above, shall clothing or personal baggage be allowed to be put on shore, before having undergone such disinfecting process as may be ordered by the Board of Health.

5. When any vessel shall arrive, having had on board during the passage, a person diseased with small pox, the whole, or such parts of the ship as may be ordered by the Board of Health to be disinfected, shall be fumigated, or otherwise disinfected, in such manner as may be ordered by the Board, and not until this has been done shall any cargo be discharged from the ship.

6. No mail shall be landed from any vessel having small pox on board or having had small pox on board during the passage, except by written permission of the President of the Board of Health.

N. B.—Sections 285, 286, and 294 of the Civil Code of this Kingdom read as follows:

Section 284. Notice shall be given by the Board of Health of all regulations made by it, by publishing the same in some newspaper of the district, or where there is no such newspaper, by causing them to be posted in three public places of the town or district; and such notice of said regulations shall be deemed legal notice to all persons.

Section 285. Every person who shall violate any regulation of the Board of Health, after the same shall have been published, as provided in the last preceding section, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 286. The quarantine regulations so established shall extend to all persons, and all goods and effects arriving in such vessels, and to all persons who may visit or go on board of the same.

Section 294. Notice shall be given of such quarantine regulations, by publication in the manner provided in section 284; and after such notice shall have been given, any person who shall violate any such quarantine regulation, shall be fined a sum not less than five, nor more than five hundred dollars.

FERNAND, W. H. H. H.

President of the Board of Health.

THE steamer *Kilauea* was offered for sale last week, in such a manner, that she must, of necessity, have been broken up. Her hull being offered at an upset price of twelve hundred dollars, independent of her machinery, would have, undoubtedly, found a purchaser at that price, or an advance upon it. This would have divorced the hull from the machinery, and, as a matter of course, they never would have been brought together again. The vessel is a most superior one, being built of the best of materials, and in a most workmanlike manner. Her solidity has been demonstrated by the fact, that three severe accidents have not weakened her, in the least.

The matter of steam communication, between the islands, is a most important one. It may well be doubted, whether it is not absolutely essential, to our continued prosperity. What is to be done with the *Kilauea*, now a very matter of uncertainty, nor are we advised that the Government, or any members of it, individually, have any definite plans, on this subject.

It was thought unwise, to allow the vessel to be broken up, when the way, by which steam communication is to be secured in the future, is not only not clear, but it may be said, is not at all apparent. It seems to be very certain, that no foreign company will undertake to run boats here, except with a subsidy, that would make their pecuniary success absolutely certain. When we take into consideration, that the effort has been made for ten years, and, as it is said, not only has not resulted in a profit, but has made a loss—

it would be rather a sorry tale, and poor recommendation, wherewith to go to foreign capitalists, to enlist them in such an enterprise. Let the most silver-tongued man, go to Money Bags, and explain to him, that the want of success was in consequence of mistakes, which Mr. Silver-tongue proceeds to point out, old Money Bags will look at him, askance, button up his pockets, lock up his check-book, and put himself in a position to guard his safe-door, and inquire why don't you correct your mistakes, utilize your experience, and proceed to make the money yourselves, which you are so anxious for me to make? Certainly, you can supervise your own business, when you are at home, much more effectively, and much more economically than I can at this distance. So that it may be taken, as certain, that no foreign company, or one based on foreign capital entirely, will undertake to run inter-island steamers here, on any terms, which the public treasury can reasonably pay. They are not to be expected to run them at a loss, and if they are to be run for an assured profit, why should not our own citizens realize that profit.

Of course, the ultimate winding up of an enterprise, makes one to look back over the track, and consider what have been the conditions of success, or the contrary. It has been the fashion to call the ship the "old *Kilauea*," and condemn her slowness; one giving a valuable opinion on propellers in general, as compared with side-wheel steamers; another, on the particular construction of the propeller, which is in the stern of this particular ship; another, on her boilers; another, on her machinery; another wants her cabin, and misses his champagne lunches and hot suppers, which, to hear him talk, you would think was his customary and luxurious way of living, at his own home.

With regard to rapidity, people are always more or less unreasonable. There is no way of getting speed out of a steamer, except by using fuel, and any steamboatman would smile, on being told that a ship used eighteen tons of coal in steaming three hundred miles, making several stops in the meantime, and that people complained of, and condemned the ship for her slowness. It may be, nay, it is certain, that the ship needs new boilers. Well, why not put them into her? It is certain, that Government is ready to assist any private company, that can give assurance of running this, or any other steamer, to the extent of the authority granted by the Legislature, and to co-operate, most fully, with any feasible plan, to secure the desired object of steam communication.

But let us pause a moment in our fault-finding, and ask those, who have been compelled to go down to the sea, in schooners, of late, in their voyages between the islands, whether they get to windward, on an average, as quickly, as in the *Kilauea*. Let them go on board of the *Kilauea*, in her present dismantled condition, even, and see whether the fine accommodations on board of any of our nice coasting schooners, are comparable, in air, light, and room; and does any one of the neat, handy and accommodating stewards, of the coasting sailing fleet, supply one's necessities, when sea-sick, better than our old friend, "Bob" Hernandez, who is now steward at the American Club.

Steaming, is a matter of fuel. Suppose, therefore, that you should use up two tons of coal more, and get into Lahaina at three o'clock in the morning, instead of six o'clock, who would be benefited by that? No one can go on shore and rouse up their friends; and no cargo be landed or taken off, safely and profitably, either to carriers or shippers, before morning. If the ship were to run alongside of a wharf, it might be a very different thing. But even then, the general convenience calls that work shall be done by daylight, and not in the darkness of night.

Further, the running of a steamer is advantageous to the schooner interest. This may appear heterodox, but it is a fact. Regularity of communication and facilities generally, have a direct effect to stimulate enterprises, and increase business.

In the same way, as it is of no use to spend coal, burn up your furnaces, wear out your machinery, and shake your vessel to pieces, for the purpose of getting to a place three or four hours before it can be of any possible use, so, likewise, it is equally unadvisable, to employ a vessel with cabin accommodations equal to a *Canadier*, for the purpose of carrying eight or ten passengers. Who ever was crowded, in the matter of cabin accommodation, on board of the *Kilauea*? Her owners would have liked to have seen such an event, and seen it repeated, every trip in the year. But the writer of this article has made many trips in her, and does not remember an instance, when he did not have sufficient room, for himself and all his belongings.

The questions, therefore, before the public are: Is steam communication desirable? If it is, are you likely to get better ships than the one we now have? And if so, how? If we are not likely to get any better, how is this one to be run? Now that she is withdrawn, is the public better served? Does any communication promote prosperity, and make people better acquainted, and more contented with one another? If so, how can the *Kilauea* be put on again? Will any individuals, or association of individuals, undertake the enterprise, based upon the idea of such assistance as may be properly given them from the public treasury?

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher declares the difference between Freebooters and Congressmen to be of as little account as that between twelfth and twelfth, and laughs at the mutual jealousies of the two deputations.

The Board of Education has, for some months past, had their attention directed to the establishment of a school, in this city, for the benefit of those children, who, in their domestic life, use the English language only. There are now, among us, a great many children, both of whose parents are foreigners, as well as a very large number, who are of a mixed race, to whom the English language is, in effect, as their mother tongue. It is necessary to provide for the education of these children, and though the Royal School, for boys, and Milani School, for girls, are most excellent, and the progress made by the pupils, is a subject of just pride to the parents and teachers, and to the friends of education generally, yet much time is necessarily spent in drilling into the children, who are of the native race, even, the sound of the letters, in English words. This is a most laborious and irksome task for the teachers, and tedious to bystanders, who happen to be not in need of that kind of tuition. It is a well settled fact, that public schools are better means of instruction than private ones, since they are more susceptible of a regular course of discipline. The teacher of a public school is free from the necessity of heeding the whims of the parents, and very often of children too, through apprehension of losing his scholars, and thereby making his too often narrow domestic circumstances still narrower. The good public teacher feels that if he does his duty well and fearlessly, he will be supported, and his pay does not depend upon the caprice of so many different persons. He is consequently free from the anxiety, incidental to seeing his numbers decrease, notwithstanding his best efforts, and from the necessity, after having earned his money hard, of going to collect it, and too frequently having the mortification of listening to the unflattering comments of parents on the want of progress of his pupils, whilst he reflects on the wearying repetitions of his own instructions, with a thought of how careless the parent has been until the poor teacher calls for his little pittance, which he, not unfrequently, does not get. It is to be hoped that all parents and friends of education, will give this matter their attention and encouragement. The Board are very desirous of hearing suggestions, from those interested. For the present, it will be necessary for children of both sexes to attend together, as there are not enough of each sex to constitute a school, which, by reason of numbers, would justify a fair salary to the teachers of two schools. Many are of opinion that this joint attendance of the sexes is advantageous to both. Whether it be so or not, it is believed to be necessary at present, and hereafter experience—the bringing together of a larger number of children, perhaps, than are now thought to be available—will suggest what alterations, if any, may be advisable in this respect.

The Board propose to offer such a salary, as will secure the services of a thoroughly competent and faithful gentleman and lady, in whom the public will have implicit confidence. But inasmuch as the means at the disposal of the Board, for this purpose, are limited, it will be necessary to charge a small tuition, say half a dollar per week or thereabout. At the present number of children, which may be offered, this would throw one-half of the support of an effective school upon the School Fund.

Mr. C. J. LYONS, the gentleman who was referred to, in last week's issue of this paper, as the author of the "rookery," regarding the engagement of Strong's Islanders, on board of Mr. Dowsett's bark, the *Manua Loa*, publishes, among other things, over his own name, last week, the following remark: "It was in opposition to my own party, that, as a member of the Legislature, I cast a vote AGAINST the passage of the Bill." (An Act to promote Immigration). Mr. Samuel G. Wilder, being unwell, temporarily, and at present, unable to write any considerable article for himself, sends to this office the following communication:

"You may, in my name, say, that Mr. Lyons did not vote against the Bill to promote Immigration. Yours, respectfully,
SAM'L G. WILDER."

It may appear, to most, a matter of the smallest possible importance, whether Mr. Lyons did, or did not, vote for or against any bill, unless the vote decided the fate of the bill, and possibly, very few know, what may be the name and style of the party, to which Mr. Lyons may have given his adhesion, or the principles, which Mr. Lyons, as a party-man, maintains, or intends to maintain, before the people of this country, unless it may be the great and everling question of those who are out of office, and desire to be in, against those who happen to be in, and, possibly, do not desire to be out.

The chief, and indeed, the only importance, is, to show the difference of memory, even where one is personally concerned, and as Mr. Lyons thinks it is of sufficient importance to himself, and his constituency perhaps, and the public generally, to volunteer the assertion of the fact, he and his said constituency, and the public, are hereby furnished with the contradiction. Mr. Wilder states, that on the final passage of the Bill, of which he was the parent, he stood up for it, having advocated it most earnestly from the beginning—that for this reason, he was especially anxious to see who voted for or against it, and observing that Mr. Lyons did not vote for it, mentioned the fact to Major Judd, saying, "Lyons is not voting with us." But on the contrary vote being called, he likewise observed, that "Mr. Lyons did not

vote AGAINST the passage, nor had he spoken a word against it, during the entire debate on the measure." Every man recognizes the difference between giving no vote, and voting against any proposed measure, or if every one does not recognize, probably all, except Mr. Lyons, will do so.

On Wednesday last, an interesting spectacle presented itself, in the yard of the Government offices. Every one, having occasion to visit that place, at nine o'clock in the morning, were surprised at the unusual concourse of people. This crowd continued in attendance during the whole day. On inquiry, it appeared that the Hawaiian Board of Health, constituted by a law of the last session of the Legislature, had advertised, that on that day, they would consider the applications of those who might be desirous of obtaining licenses, for the practice of the art of curing, or of attempting to cure, the ills to which the mortal frame is heir, after the aboriginal Hawaiian fashion. The consequence was, the gathering together of the most remarkable looking crowd of professional adepts, that could be imagined. The concourse might have amounted to two or three hundred, each one anxious to obtain the certificate of his skill in healing. There was one cheering point in it, there was no question among these medics, whether women should be practitioners of their art. The ladies were there, in large force. Ancient men, were also there, giving evidence, in their own persons, of the goodness of God, in granting them good constitutions and length of days, and offering, at the same time, evidences, that they had been able to preserve their own health to advanced age.

One of the great difficulties that many of these ladies and gentlemen encountered in the outset, was, an inability to read and write, which the law, directly or by implication, requires. The Board proceeded, in many instances, to inquire into the acquirements of the applicants, and by the force of their own questions, and the volunteer questioning of an accomplished Hawaiian gentleman, of high rank, who happened to be present, developed some ideas of medical practice, which will not, probably, be valuable to practitioners in general. Squid and baked fish were favorite medicaments, which, one of the Board remarked, sotto voce, he himself thought to be excellent medicine, if well cooked. Prayers, likewise, were set forth, by many, as a most effectual means of cure, in their hands. It was very gratifying, however, to find, that on being questioned as to whom their prayers were to be addressed, they answered, "to the Almighty." The Board did not issue any licenses, but probably the examination will be continued, at some future day, when the attendance will, very probably, be much smaller.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MAHI, Feb. 17th, 1899.

MR. DIRECTOR: Let me confidentially assure you that the Board of Immigration are right, and I believe are supported by all, except a very few in Honolulu, in their present efforts to carry out the views of the Legislature, in the Act to promote Immigration into this country, from the Southern Islands. I have known Captain English a great many years, and he is the best selection for this peculiar business, which the Government has made for a long time, and that is saying a great deal. He is one of the fairest, most honorable men I have ever dealt with, and, as I understand it, I would rather have his record of dealings with Southern Islanders, than most other records I wot of.

I feel indignant, in reading the *Koa* of Feb. 13th. The first leader, in Hawaiian, is malicious, false, and very mischievous in its aim and tendency, and the first English article is as bad. But for my part, I would not thank the editor of that paper and all his coadjutors, to add "Amen" to good Mr. Damon's benediction of any enterprise in which I should be engaged. We Kuanas are obliged, in our anxiety to obtain almost any reading matter, to read even the *Koa*, more fully than the people of Honolulu would, perhaps, think. I do not believe they know how many elements of wrong that publication contains. Let us ask the editor what enterprise can be carried on without a pledge of continuance of effort, for some time? Is not the *Koa* printed by apprentices? Perhaps not. But if so, where is the wrong, because they have agreed for two or three years, any more than if they had agreed for a day? Does the Secretary of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association have any objection to engaging people for the voyage, to navigate the *Morning Star*? or would he think it more moral to engage them "by the run," to run at the first port they might take a fancy to? How are the employees of the A. B. C. F. M., and the Hawaiian Evangelical Association more free to go and come,—"be intelligent," "moral," and "religious," than I, who am laboring under contract for a length of time? or any of them—Hawaiians or Chinese—who are laboring for me or my neighbors, under contracts for time?

Has the Reverend Editor no thunder to spare, no mutterings of mighty indignation to utter to the grama Islanders, or whalers, who take the flower of our young men, and make indeed emigrants of them to the sunny islands of the Equator, or the sunny North-east Seas, and that too under contracts for a length of time? Perhaps he can give them the Amen, which he withholds from an enterprise calculated to people these islands. I have reason to think that the editor has encouraged his own "Ascension," or other Islanders, "to leave their quiet home and Gospel privileges to emigrate" (sic, emigrate, privileges), "to a country of different climate and language for the special benefit of the higher Christianity, &c., &c." Then how are planters and the Board of Immigration sinners above all that dwell here in this New Jerusalem? These Asiatics agree to serve us, for good wages, for a term of years, in consideration of our advancing them more money than they ever had at one time before—we also advancing, or rather giving them passage. And I really believe they are in more favored circumstances than day labor-

ers in the Eastern States and Europe, or the contrabands at the South. They have no thought or care for food or medical attendance, and our Chinese are accumulating money. They save more, and have less troubles than the Hawaiian day laborers.

Hastily, and respectfully, yours,

REMARKS.—The above letter is from one of our most reliable and esteemed citizens, and, beyond question, reflects the opinion of every good citizen on the subject of which he treats. Our correspondent gives the impression, which these articles made on him, while reading them. The recklessness with which some gentlemen think it their duty or privilege to accuse their neighbors of the gravest crimes, is very surprising, and in this they seem to be incorrigible. It appears to be sufficient in the opinion of some, that one should be ordained to preach, and become an editor of a newspaper, to justify himself in asserting anything of his neighbor, on the smallest title of evidence, or none at all. The editor of the *Koa*, in the article commented on by our correspondent, asserts that many of our Chinese population were brought here by the "slang haling" process. It is to be presumed he knows the meaning of the word he uses, or he is equally culpable for using a word of which he does not know the signification. The Chinese that were brought here under Government auspices, were engaged, and their embarkation supervised by the Rev. Mr. Lohsehnauer and Dr. Hillbrandt, two gentlemen, who stand as well in the communities in which they dwell as the editor of the *Koa*, or any of his assistants, and would no more, than he, allow a man to be brought on board a ship in a state of insensibility, or under any misapprehension, for the purpose of having him brought to this country. It is indeed most remarkable, that it has been resorted to the editor of the *Koa*, to find out at this late day such an astounding fact—and to make this charge. No Chinaman, either before his departure from his own country, or on his arrival here, ever asserted any such thing, and the most diligent inquiry has failed to discover any person employing these men, that ever heard one of them make even a suggestion of such a thing.

We must place this in the same category with the story, week before last, about the child being refused a certificate by her school mistress, and Mr. Lyons story about the shipping of the Strong Islanders, which he says he got from the person who was (most "vigilantly") advising the Strong Islanders to be on his guard.

But, we again say to our fellow citizens, that such statements are not made with the sunniest idea, that any except the very weakest and most credulous here will give them weight. They are known here to be entirely without any foundation in fact, but still they are repeated with assiduity; and, as if they have any effect, can have none other than to injure us, as a community, where we are not known, it is the only inference that can be drawn, that they are intended for that purpose.

The subject of a supply of water for the city, is one that most interest all people. It is very desirable to have the best opinion on the subject, and there will be found below, a letter from an esteemed correspondent, presenting this matter from a different point of view, than that presented by "Citizen" a few weeks since.

The Government have purchased the rights of the heirs of the late high chief, A. Paki, in the artificial water-course, which comes down the Nuuanu Valley road, and known as Paki's aua. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, when addressed on the subject of the disposal of this property, responded with promptitude and liberality, that if the purchase was intended for public use, they would not hesitate to part with it, and mentioned a sum so very low, that the Government immediately closed with the offer. The sum for which this property has been bought for the public, is only one thousand dollars—an evidence of public spirited liberality, on the part of the late proprietors, which will be admired by all.

There has no plan, for increasing the supply of water to the city, which has been, as yet, definitely settled, though probably some determination will be reached soon.

MR. EDITOR: The paramount importance of procuring an increased supply of water for this city, is, at present, occupying a prominent place in the public mind, resulting, in some measure, from the unprecedented drought which has prevailed throughout the part of the year which we used to call the "rainy season," and which, from present indications, is likely to continue through the spring and summer. There can be no doubt of the indispensable necessity of guarding, as effectually as circumstances will permit, against the evil consequences which may result from a recurrence of such a season, and which may be repeated at short intervals, and I am happy to learn that the newly appointed, energetic Superintendent of the Water Department is devoting his attention to the subject, with a view to determine the best method of augmenting the supply, for which an appropriation of \$30,000 was made by the last Legislature.

A writer, signing himself "Citizen," in a late number of the *Gazette*, called attention to this subject, and referred to the Kunaui basin (I deny that it is a spring, in the legitimate sense of that term), as the best and most readily acquired source of supply which can be made available, and stating that the water from it could be introduced into the present main at or near the second bridge; and it seems to me he must have overlooked some very important facts, which, in my humble opinion, render Kunaui—however pure its water, or picturesque its aspect—wholly unsuitable for the purpose indicated, even if its acquisition be attainable by the means now within the disposal of the Government, which "Citizen" has clearly demonstrated that it is not; and moreover, the proximity to town of the

lands entitled to be supplied with water from it will, unquestionably, enhance the price at which it will be possible to acquire it for the use of the city, so as to render it much too costly to be thought of, unless, indeed, it shall be found to be the only source available, which I propose to demonstrate is far from being the case.

The fact that the level of Kunaui basin being some 50 feet below that of the present reservoir, is so entirely fatal to its use as a supplemental supply, to be added to the present main, at the point stated, as at once to set it aside, for it must be manifest to all that, on hydrostatic principles, the water of the reservoir must find its level by running back, through the Kunaui connecting pipes, into that basin, while not a drop from Kunaui can enter the main so long as any water remains in the reservoir. This I take to be a position quite incontrovertible, and if so, it at once sets aside Kunaui as a source of supply, unless, indeed, it shall be carried to town, and distributed, in an entirely separate and independent system of main and supply pipes—and even then, it would, by reason of the want of head, be of almost no practical value as a fire extinguisher, or as a supply for high elevations in and about the city, which have a right to be considered, in making new arrangements involving a large expenditure of public money. There are very many admirable building sites, up the Valley, as well as on Kalaokaha Plains, which are, at present, unsuitable, by reason of the want of a water supply, with a sufficient power to raise it to their level, and which would yield a large revenue if such supply could be furnished. Moreover, such an increased supply, with a force double or treble that of the present reservoir, would not only supply those building sites, but would throw the water with such a force, in towns, as to render the occurrence of any serious conflagration nearly out of the question; thereby reducing, if not rendering entirely unnecessary, the present heavy charges for fire insurance, and would, moreover, enable merchants to insure not only their stocks, but the profits thereon. I have heard it said that such a power as I have referred to, would be destructive to the water pipes at present in use; and it is more than probable that some of the old and decayed lead pipes might give way, but that, after all, would be of comparatively small importance. There are abundant mechanical means, such as waste valves, &c., by which the pressure could be easily so regulated as to avoid all danger to sound pipes, and the sooner unsound ones are replaced the better for all.

American Relief Fund.

HONOLULU, February 22, 1899.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Relief Fund Society was held this evening, at the rooms of Engine Co., No. 2, at 8 o'clock P. M. A. J. Cartwright, President, called the meeting to order, and A. F. Judd was elected Secretary pro tem. The Treasurer's report was then read, showing that \$907.00 had been expended during the year, leaving a balance on hand of \$947.65. The report was then accepted. The election being in order, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: A. J. Cartwright, President; Rev. S. C. Damon, Vice President; A. F. Judd, Secretary; A. D. Cartwright, Treasurer; J. M. Ost, J. P. Hughes, J. L. Deha, Executive Committee. It was then resolved that the Secretary be instructed to thank Mr. Charles Brewer, of Boston, for his donation of fifty dollars, and to notify him of his election as an honorary member of this society.

On motion of Mr. Damon, it was resolved that the President prepare a printed circular for distribution among all American residents on these islands, said circular to solicit memberships, to contain the Treasurer's report in a condensed form, and the rules of the society.

It was also resolved that the minutes of this meeting, and the Treasurer's report be published in the *Gazette*, *Advertiser* and *Friend* newspapers. The society then adjourned.

A. F. Judd, Secretary.

The following is the annual report of the Treasurer of the American Relief Fund Association:

A. D. CARTWRIGHT, Treasurer, in account with American Relief Fund Association—
To balance of account as rendered \$ 471.80
To cash on hand at close of year 40.00
To cash from account of B. W. Brown 20.00
To donation from Chas. Brewer of Boston 50.00
To subscription from A. Marchant, Treasurer of 4th of July Committee, 1898 150.00
To cash from annual subscription 144.00
\$1,944.80

By cash paid for relief, burial, etc., \$ 967.00

Balance on hand, Feb. 22, 1899, \$ 947.65

The total number relieved for the year was fifteen, four of whom have been discharged as able to work, two sent to their friends in California, three died and were buried, one taken off our hands by the Queen's Hospital, five still under relief. Respectfully submitted,

A. D. CARTWRIGHT, Treasurer.

SPONSORING THE PRINTER.—The editor of a Pennsylvania paper, who has doubtless been severely bored by the class to which he belongs, writes under the title of "The Public have a funny notion about printers. They think it costs nothing to put, advertise, &c., and thus one another will sponsor an extra paper, a puff, or some so-called benevolent advertisement. They forget that all this business makes them known; they forget that it is the printer's ink that makes a notice of their immense fortunes. They forget that it takes money to pay compositors, buy ink, type and paper; and lastly, they forget to even thank you for working for nothing, by gratuitously puffing their business."

A GREAT CATHEDRAL.—The Roman Catholics of London are about to erect a cathedral that will rival any of the cathedrals of the Continent. The site selected is in Westminster, near Buckingham Palace. The building is provisionally a memorial to the late Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster. It is said that it will eventually be the most spacious and attractive cathedral in the world. The ground alone which it is to occupy has cost no less than \$300,000. It will be the first recognized Roman Catholic Cathedral in England since the days of Queen Mary.

AMERICA.—"Stop pounding that mule," said Gen. Sherman to a soldier, who was unsuccessfully beating the beast. The soldier, unacquainted with the General, told him to mind his own business. "I tell you again to stop. I am General Sherman." "That's played out," said the soldier. "Every man who comes along here with an old brown coat and a stove-pipe hat, claims to be General Sherman." For once the General sounded himself outwitted.

A photographic cabinet in Mobile takes a picture of the section over which his wheels made their tracks: "If you run over a youngster down here in this here world," said he, "the folks don't say nothing—these here boys get more children than wittles for 'em—but you just run over a good, or a row, or a pig, and blast me if a mob ain't a rowing you in two minutes."

YOUNG MEN are so apt to think themselves wise enough, as Aristotle says, are so to think themselves sober enough.

PACKET LINES.

For Portland, Oregon.

The fast-sailing Am. three-masted scho. FOREST KING, Master, will leave for Portland on or about March 1st. Having most of her cargo engaged, will have QUICK DEPARTURE for the above port. For balance of freight or passage, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

San Francisco and Honolulu Line.

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship

IDAHO, WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN

Honolulu and San Francisco.

Will be due on her return on or about March 8th, and will call at Honolulu on March 12th.

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the undersigned. No charge for storage or cartage. Fire risks in Warehouse not taken by the Company. Insurance guaranteed at lowest rates, by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer.

Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, where or elsewhere, except actual outlay.

Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing and to procure their Passports.

All bills against the Steamer must be presented before two o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to lay over till the return of the Steamer for settlement.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco.

The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line:

D. C. MURRAY, CAMBRIDGE.

CLARA H. SUTIL.

For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

REGULAR PACKETS

For Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, and

Makee's Landing.